

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1811.

[No. 1364.—Vol. 25.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—Two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

Take Notice.

THAT the commissioners appointed by the county court for Clarke county, will attend at my house in said county on the 19th day of December next, and from thence proceed to the beginning of 800 acres of land, surveyed and patented in the name of Richard Spar, lying on Howards upper creek, in the county aforesaid, to possession and perpetuate testimony and establish the calls and courses of said 800 acres of land, to take depositions of witnesses, and to set up such meets and bounds as they may think fit, and do such other things as the law directs.

WILLIAM COTTON.

Nov. 11th, 1811.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Harrison county, on the 13th inst. 4 miles from Ruddle's mill, on the Beaver road, a DARK BAY HORSE, 14 hands 3 inches high, two years old, all of his feet white, white hoofs, a star in his forehead, paces and trots. Whoever takes up the said horse and delivers him to the subscriber or gives information to the Post master at Paris, shall receive the above reward with reasonable charges.

HUGH LATIMORE.

Nov. 16th, 1811.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM,

EIGHT miles from Lexington, three miles from Bryan's station, near Hardesty's mill, on David's Fork of Elkhorn, 150 acres, a good dwelling house and other convenient houses—Good springs, meadow, orchard, groves, good fencing and almost every convenience. A great bargain may be had by making immediate application, and paying part in hand.

BENJAMIN MARTIN.

Nov. 19th, 1811.

LOST,

About ten days since, between Lexington and my residence,

A Red Morocco Pocket Book.

CONTAINING \$15 in Kentucky Branch Bank bills, a note of hand for \$20, another for \$40 50—several receipts, &c.—Also a Gold Locket. I will give five dollars reward for the Pocket Book and the contents.

FRANCIS MC CONNEL.

Nov. 25th, 1811.

Tailors Look Here.

THE subscriber will give two good journeymen Tailors the highest wages given in the state, and constant employ.

MICHAEL MCLOSKEY.

Flemingsburg, K. Nov. 1, 1811.

To all those whom it may Concern.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at Boone court-house by my attorney on the first Monday in December next, in order to divide and lay off a certain tract or parcel of land in said county, amongst the heirs of George Lamkin, dec. and continue with the commissioners from day to day until the whole business is completed.

JAMES LAMKIN,

Administrator of George Lamkin, dec.
October 25th, 1811.

For Sale.

A Valuable SAW MILL & GRIST MILL,

SITUATED about nine miles from Lexington, on South Elkhorn—there are 21 acres of good Land, and every convenience on the premises. Any person inclined to purchase, may view the situation, and know the terms, on application to the subscriber, living at the place.

JAMES DOUGHERTY.

Nov. 4th, 1811.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, living about 7 miles east of Lexington, near the Winchester road, on the 28th October

A Bright Bay Horse

Four years old, near fifteen hands high, one or both hind feet white, black mane and tail, large blaze in his face, natural gait only, and works well. I will give a generous and satisfactory reward for the horse, or for such information as will enable me to get him.

THOMAS HILL.

November 11th, 1811.

N. B. The above horse is what is commonly called a Ridgeline.

Harrison County, July 10th.

BY Maximillion Robinson, on the waters of Crooked creek, a SOREL MARE 9 or 10 years old, near 15 hands high, a star and streak down the face, some white hair round the hoof on the near hind foot, the right eye out, appraised to \$40.

CHICHESTER CHINN.

TAKEN UP by Moses Martin, living in Jessamine county, near David Rice's blacksmith's shop, one fleabitten GREY HORSE, about 15 1/2 hands high, about 8 years old, shod behind, and almost blind. No brand perceivable, appraised to 15 dollars, before me the 15th day of September, 1811.

RICHARD LAFON, J. P.

TAKEN UP by Robert Craig, at Lamme's mill, on the South Fork of Licking, Harrison county, one BROWN MARE, six years old, not branded—the back has been hurt with the saddle behind, appraised to 18 dollars before me this 2d day of August, 1811.

JOHN JONES, J. P.

POETRY.

FROM THE ASSOCIATE MINISTERS.

When every passion sunk to rest,
Together Hope and Fear are sleeping,
And thought within his tranquil breast,
Alone his drowsy watch is keeping;
On tiptoe, in that silent hour,
Sacred to solitary feeling,
Young fancy greets her sacred bower,
Through the mind's outmost chamber stealing.

So light her tread, that reason never
Awakes, the fugitive to stay,
Nor tries to strive, with vain endeavour,
To stop the wand'rer in her way:
Where palled fear would never venture,
There, heedless, hies the airy sprite;
And where Hope cannot dare not enter,
She, hovering, wheels her rapid flight.

The name that timid Love, so fearful,
Ne'er suffers to escape his tongue,
She dwells upon in accents cheerful,
And makes the burden of her song;
And when the lyre of Hope, forsaken,
No longer charms the ear of care,
Again she bids each string awaken,
And sing away the fiend Despair.

The clouds o'er distant prospects flying,
Take various forms at FANCY'S WILL,
"They are but clouds," Hope tells her sighing;
FANCY replies, "They're pleasing still!"
"Twas but the wind, that proudly riding
"Over the bowing foliage past,"
But FANCY answers, Reason chiding,
"There's music in the whistling blast."

In vain, from yonder cliff descending,
Fear's shrinking eye the bosom meets;
But FANCY, steeper hills descending,
Can, if not gather, taste its sweets:
And when the faded form of pleasure,
Fond Memory can no more retain,
FANCY, thy lyre, in plaintive measure,
Can win it from the shades again.

SCOLDING.

At the superior court of Baldwin county, which sat at Milledgeville last week, a Mrs. Palmer, who seems to have been rather glib of the tongue, was indicted, tried, convicted—and in pursuance of the sentence of the court was punished, being publicly ducked in the Oconee, for—SCOLDING! This is, we believe, the first instance of the kind that ever occurred in this state, and numerous spectators attended the execution of the sentence. Whether the rights of scolding will be considered as infringed in this case—or whether the "unruly member" will be bound by it to its future good behaviour, cannot now be known—for the benefit of those particularly interested, we should like to see the case ably supported.

(Augusta Herald.)

A subaltern officer of one of the Bengal Native Regiments, has lately arrived in this country, in order to solicit redress of the Court of Directors, under very extraordinary circumstances. The appellant, it appears, having distinguished himself in the field on many occasions, had, on that account been promoted from the ranks.—The circumstance occasioned a jealousy among some of his countrymen, who accused him of the crime of sorcery.—However ridiculous the charge, he was tried and found guilty, by a Court Martial, and dismissed the service!!

Odd enough!—Mr. Palmer, who has been descending in Hell-gate, near N. Y. in his Diving-Bell, in search of the Huzza frigate, (sunk there during the revolutionary war,) penetrated into the Cabin several weeks since, whence he brought up a ferkin of butter—which was GOOD!

Richmond Enquirer.

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

[REPORTED FOR THE AMERICAN.]
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.

The house resumed the reading of the documents accompanying the message of the President.

No. 22. Letter from Morier to Mr. Monroe, dated at Baltimore, June 26, enclosing capt. Bingham's despatch to admiral Sawyer, on the affair of the President and Little Belt.

23. Reply of Mr. Monroe, June 28, acknowledging the receipt of the above document, and expressing a hope that the affair might be amicably settled.

24. Letter from Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, July 3, demanding "an examination into the conduct of Commodore Rodgers, "in wantonly attacking and slaughtering the seamen of his Britannic Majesty, and insulting his flag," and asking the government to say whether commodore Rodgers had received instructions to attack any of the ships of war of G. Britain.

25. Mr. Monroe's reply, July 16, in which he states, that no particular orders had been given to com. Rodgers, which could have led to the encounter of the President with the British sloop, but that it grew out of circumstances which occurred at the time.

26. Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, July 28, complaining again of the conduct of commodore Rodgers; and intimating, that it would produce the effect of suspending the officers which he had been instructed to make, of reparation for the attack upon the Chesapeake.

27. Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, "Phil-

ad. Sept. 4," communicating certain despatches from G. Britain respecting the affair of the Little Belt, and demanding a disavowal on the part of our government, of the conduct of com. Rodgers, and reparation for the same; the demand being founded on his instructions from the British government.

28. Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster, Sept. 14, rejecting the demand of the latter, affirming the conduct of capt. Bingham to be a hostile aggression upon the U. States.

29. Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster, Oct. 11, enclosing the proceedings of the court of inquiry on the conduct of com. Rodgers, and repeating, that the President considered capt. Bingham to have committed a hostile attack upon our rights.

30. Reply of Mr. Foster, Oct. 24, acknowledging the above communication, and saying he would transmit it forthwith to his government.

31. Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, July 2, reproaching our government for the military occupation of West Florida, and presenting the solemn protest of the Prince Regent against that act.

32. Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster, July 11, disavowing the right of G. Britain to interfere with any question relating to Florida, and repelling the reproach attempted to be attached to the United States for occupying it. This letter states the considerations which led to the possession of Florida, and that it would be a subject of negotiation as soon as the Spanish government should be settled. The U. States wanted no new title to Florida; they already had a right to it.

33. Extract from Mr. Pinkney to the secretary of state, "Cowes, July 7," enclosing—

34. A despatch from Mr. Russell, at Paris, Dec. 1, 1810, on the repeal of the French edicts.

35. A despatch from the same, Dec. 11, 1810, on the same subject.

36. A despatch from the same, Dec. 27, stating the seizure of an American vessel by France for having contraband articles on board.

37. A despatch from the same, mentioning the capture of two or three American vessels, which did not come within the edicts of France.

38. A despatch from the same, Dec. 30, stating that a gentleman had waited upon him from the duke of Cadore, and informed him of the release of the Grace-Arn, Green, which was proof positive of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan edicts.

39, 40 & 41. Extracts from Mr. Pinkney to the secretary of state, dated at London in March last, giving an account of his audience of leave with the Prince, and expressing his opinion, that the British cabinet were hostilely disposed towards us, and ought to be resisted.

42. Private letter from Marquis Wellesley to Mr. Pinkney, Feb. 3, explaining the motives of delay in sending an envoy to the United States, and making more professions of friendship.

43. Mr. Pinkney in answer, unimportant.

44. Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Smith, Feb. 24, enclosing a letter to lord Wellesley.

45. Mr. Pinkney to Lord Wellesley, Feb. 17, pressing the repeal of the orders in council.

46. The same to Mr. Smith, Feb. 17, inclosing two letters from lord Wellesley, announcing the appointment of Mr. Foster, though after Mr. Pinkney had demanded audience of leave of the Prince Regent.

[Here follow several extracts, unimportant, respecting the audience of leave.]

47. Lord Wellesley to Mr. Pinkney, dated January 29, justifying the system of British orders, and refusing to blend it with the blockading system.

48. Mr. Pinkney, in answer, Feb. 14, embracing a spirited animadversion upon the unfriendly disposition manifested by the British government in the negotiation with him and a summary disquisition to prove that a blockade is unlawful unless maintained by a force competent to expel vessels attempting to enter the blockaded ports, as well as that although the French decrees would be no justification to the British orders, yet those decrees have ceased to operate against the commerce of the U. States. Great Britain no longer had the pretext of their existence to warrant the continuance of her orders.

49. Lord Wellesley to Mr. Pinkney, Dec. 29, requiring from Mr. P. an authentic document, in addition to the evidences which had been afforded, to prove that the French decrees were actually revoked, and that no other condition would be demanded by France, than the repeal of the British orders themselves, before Great Britain would revoke them.

50 and 51. Mr. Pinkney to Lord Wellesley, January 14, 15, demanding the restoration of two American vessels captured under the orders in council.

[Here follow several extracts from Mr. J. S. Smith, respecting the condemnation of the Fox and others, &c. of no importance.]

52 and 53. Mr. J. S. Smith to the Secretary of state, stating a conversation with Lord Wellesley relative to the orders in

council, and to the trial of the Fox and others, and enclosing the judgment of Sir Wm. Scott.

54. Mr. Russell to the Duc of Cadore, Paris, July 12, protesting against the Imperial decree giving the French Consuls here power to grant licences to our vessels in special cases.

55. Duke of Cadore to Mr. Russell, Jan. 18, stating that as the Berlin and Milan decrees had been revoked, and the system of licences had been previously conceived, it was now abandoned by France in consequence of that repeal.

56. Mr. Russell to the Duke of Bassano, respecting certificates of origin, and the special mission to Denmark.

57. Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State, July 4, respecting the particulars of the detention and release of the New-Orleans Packet.

58. Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State, July 14, stating that he had remonstrated against the impressment of 23 American seamen at Dantzic by the French, and that the French minister had denied the fact.

59. Same to the same, July 15, stating that the release of 16 American vessels detained in French ports, and transmitting several documents illustrative of the commercial relations which have subsisted between America and France, since the repeal of the latter's edicts.

60. Despatch from Mr. Erving to the Secretary of State, "Copenhagen, June 25," mentioning his first interview with the Danish minister, and transmitting various documents, which go to show that although our commerce has been much harassed by Danish cruisers, it has not been to the extent generally apprehended, and that the special mission to Denmark has been attended with valuable effects.

Mr. Alston moved that the message of the President be referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union; and that it, together with the documents, be printed—agreed to.

Mr. Fisk moved that 5000 copies of the message and documents be printed.

Mr. Pitkin thought 1000 copies sufficient for the supply of the members, the public libraries, and seminaries of learning in the union.

Mr. Fisk—The seminary, Mr. Speaker, which I wish to furnish with these documents at this important crisis, is the people of the United States. The newspapers will only give such of the documents as may be agreeable to their feelings on the one side or the other. I wish the people to have the whole subject before them, as far, at least as I can extend it.

Mr. Macon said, that the practice of printing more than 300 copies, the ordinary number of documents ordered by the house, originated several years past, upon what was called an extraordinary occasion. It had been followed up ever since, when important documents had been sent to them. He thought the present an extraordinary occasion; and he regretted to see that, as the eventful moment approached when the nation ought to be informed, a disposition seemed to prevail to prevent information from going abroad.

The motion to print 5000 copies was carried.

And the house adjourned (3 o'clock.)

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13.

Mr. Pinckney presented two memorials from the legislature and sundry inhabitants of the Mississippi territory, praying for admission into the union as a separate and independent state. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a singular memorial from Matthew Lyon, Esq. late a member of Congress from Kentucky, stating that during the administration of Mr. Adams, who was now universally despised by his old friends, and was paying court to his old enemies, he was prosecuted, convicted, fined and imprisoned for an alleged libel under the sedition act; that the amount of the fine had gone into the federal treasury; that the sedition act was unconstitutional, and so considered by the people of the United States; that this was proved by the elevation into power of its enemies, among whom he enumerated Mr. Gallatin, fifteen members of the national legislature, and Gov. Langdon of New-Hampshire, that one of the judges who had passed sentence upon him had since become a vagabond. He therefore prays for a reimbursement of 1000 dollars, the amount of his fine, with interest, as the sedition law was a violation of the constitution, and in consideration of what he had suffered in his finances, in his reputation, and in the deprivation of his personal liberty, whilst engaged in the support of the republican cause, and in defending the rights of the people.

Mr. Lyon moved the reference of the memorial to the committee of claims.

Mr. Randolph moved to amend this motion, by instructing the committee to "inquire whether any, and if any, what prosecution for libels have been commenced in any of the courts of the United States at common law, or under the sedition act, and by what authority; and also to inquire into the expediency of making provision to prevent a recurrence of similar prosecutions." In support of this amendment—

Mr. Randolph observed, that by the visitation of God, he had been prevented, for two sessions past, from bringing this subject again before the house, as he was bound by the highest obligation, the obligation of honor, to do, after having agitated it during the extra Summer session. It was the bounden duty of this house to preserve the streams of justice pure from pollution. It was their duty, if practicable, to guard these commonwealths from the effects of that state of things which had brought about the old sedition law; a state of things, in which the frenzy and furious passions engen-

dered by party zeal and party animosities, had borne down every thing before them, and even trampled the sacred charter of this great confederacy in the dust. Let us do that which we neglected to do when we were first placed in this house. Let us preserve holy and undefiled this temple of justice in which we were appointed to minister. He was not ashamed to confess, that he, among others, had neglected, when they were called to the government to provide against the recurrence of past abuses. He was no boasting Pharisee; he did not thank his God that he was not as other men were: that he did not impede the operations of government, nor protract the public business of the nation. But he was afraid that it would be impossible for Congress by statute, by magic, by incantation and idle conjuration, to effect that which had been in vain attempted by the Magna Charta of the union—the guarding of the freedom of the press and of speech from violation. He hoped the house would act nobly, as did the old English Barons in King John's time, who had declared that their laws and privileges should not be wrested from them. He observed that there were men, he hoped not in that house, nor in the galleries, whose noses were nuzzling in the mud after only sordid pelf and still more disgraceful office. From such men he had nothing to expect. But he was anxious that the time should not again be witnessed, when judges should be sent forth, not to promulgate laws, but to preach politics from the bench of justice. He was desirous that honest men, no matter whether Protestant or Catholic; no matter whether Federalist or Democrat, should not again be involved in vexatious prosecutions for expressing their opinions on public men and measures. For, sir, if a man is held out to be an honest man, or a knave, his politics make no difference. It is easy to cry *Vive le Roi* in Paris, and *God save the King* in London. He wished to prevent the common law of England from obtaining authority in the Federal courts. One of the most eloquent peices of declamation he had ever listened to, was from the lips of a gentleman from South Carolina, now a citizen of Maryland (Mr. Harper) when at the close of the administration of the second President. He conjured his brethren in Congress to re-enact the Sedition Act—"For," said this gentleman, "we are about to surrender the reins of government into the hands of men in whom we have no confidence; I beseech you, therefore, to re-enact this law for your own security; you will otherwise be prosecuted for libels at common law, which refuses to admit the truth of a publication as its justification." Sir, I listened to the man with a deaf ear. I thought he was mad, or that he was talking for talk's sake. I could not then believe, sir, that the common law of England would be resorted to for the punishment of libellous publications under this pure republican administration.

The amendment of Mr. Randolph was agreed to, and with the petition, referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. Morrow,
Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of suspending the operation of so much of the sixth section of the act providing for the final adjustment and sale of the public lands in the Orleans and Louisiana territories, as directs land offices to be opened for the sale of lands in the former on the 1st of January, 1812; and that the committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Morrow presented a report from the land commissioners at Kaskaskia, which was referred to the committee on the public lands.

Mr. Bassett presented a memorial from the agent and attorney of the heirs of Beaumarchais, who alleged a claim on the treasury for a considerable sum. Referred to the committee of claims.

On motion of Mr. Condit,
Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of encouraging the manufactures of iron in the U. States either by protecting import duties, or by prohibiting the importation of castings, bar iron, spikes, nails, brads, and rolled sheet or hoop iron; and that the committee report by bill or otherwise.

THURSDAY, NOV. 14.

Mr. Morrow presented several memorials from sundry inhabitants of the Michigan territory, claiming lands in the district of Detroit, against whom the land commissioners have decided; They pray Congress to reverse this decision. Referred to the committee on the public lands.

Several memorials were received, as usual, from revolted army officers and soldiers, praying compensation for their services. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Bleeker presented a memorial from Messrs. Hendricks and Denton, merchants of N. York, praying for the restitution of the duty on imported copper in round bars or bolts, which they have been compelled to pay, contrary, as they believed, to law, ever since the year 1803. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Pinckney presented a petition from Josiah Webb, a post-rider, wounded in passing from Athens to New-Orleans, through the Creek nation of Indians, and praying that he may be placed on the pension list. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Rhea reported a bill providing for the government of the territory of Louisiana.—Twice read and reported to a committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Rhea, the following resolution was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of laying additional duties on coarse articles manufactured of flax and hemp.

Mr. Condit laid on the table the following resolutions:
Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of encouraging the culture of hemp, either by protecting import duties on all hempen articles, or by prohibiting the importation into the U. States and its territories, of all such articles; and that the committee have leave to report by bill.

On motion of Mr. Jennings, a resolution was adopted, instructing the committee on the public land to enquire into the expediency of authorising the president to cause a road to be opened from a point on the northern line established by the treaty of Greenville, where the U. States' road meets said line, to the north bend in the state of Ohio.

Mr. Johnson thought it would facilitate the

dispatch of the public business, if the house would adjourn until Monday, and give the severer committees time to make their arrangements. He therefore submitted a motion to that effect.—The motion was negatived by a small majority.

A message was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Coles.

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to Congress copies of a correspondence between the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain and the Secretary of State, relative to the aggression committed by a British ship of war on the United States frigate Chesapeake, by which it will be seen that that subject of difference between the two countries, is terminated by an offer of reparation, which has been accepted to.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, November 13, 1811.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, October 30, 1811.

SIR,

I had already the honor to mention to you that I came to this country furnished with instructions from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, for the purpose of proceeding to a final adjustment of the differences which have arisen between Great Britain and the U. States of America in the affair of the Chesapeake frigate, and I had also that of acquainting you with the necessity under which I found myself of suspending the execution of those instructions in consequence of my not having perceived that any steps whatever were taken by the American Government to clear up the circumstances of an event which threatened so materially to interrupt the harmony subsisting between our two countries, as that which occurred in the month of last May between the United States ship President and His Majesty's ship Little Belt, when every evidence before His Majesty's Government seemed to shew that a most evident and wanton outrage had been committed on a British sloop of war by an American Commodore.

A Court of Enquiry however, as you informed me in your letter of the 11th inst. has since been held by order of the President of the United States on the conduct of Commodore Rodgers, and this preliminary to further discussion on the subject being all that I asked in the first instance as due to the friendship subsisting between the two States. I have now the honour to acquaint you that I am ready to proceed in the truest spirit of conciliation to lay before you the terms of reparation which His Royal Highness has commanded me to propose to the United States' Government, and only wait to know when it will suit your convenience to enter upon the discussion.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, sir your most obedient humble servant,

AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the Hon. James Monroe, Sec. of State.

FROM MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

SIR,

I have just had the honor to receive your letter of the 30th of this month.

I am glad to find that the communication which I had the honor to make to you on the 11th inst. relative to the Court of Enquiry, which was the subject of it, is viewed by you in the favorable light which you have stated.

Although I regret that the proposition which you now make in consequence of that communication, has been delayed to the present moment, I am ready to receive the terms of it whenever you may think proper to communicate them. Permit me to add, that the pleasure of finding them satisfactory will be duly augmented, if they should be introductory to a removal of all the differences depending between our two countries, the hope of which is so little encouraged by your past correspondence. A prospect of such a result will be embraced, on my part, with a spirit of conciliation, equal to that which has been expressed by you.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

Aug. J. Foster, Esq. &c. &c.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, November 1, 1811.

SIR,

In pursuance to the orders which I have received from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, for the purpose of proceeding to a final adjustment of the differences which have arisen between Great Britain and the U. States in the affair of the Chesapeake frigate, I have the honor to acquaint you—First, that I am instructed to repeat to the American government the prompt disavowal made by His Majesty (and received in Mr. Erskine's note of April 17, 1809, to Mr. Smith) on being apprized of the unauthorized act of the officer in command of his naval forces on the coast of America whose recall from an highly important and honorable command immediately ensued as a mark of His Majesty's disapprobation.

Secondly, that I am authorised to offer, in addition to that disavowal, on the part of His Royal Highness, the immediate restoration, as far as circumstances will admit, of the men who in consequence of Admiral Berkley's orders were forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake to the vessel from which they were taken; or if that ship should be no longer in commission on to such seaport of the United States as the American government may name for the purpose.

Thirdly, that I am also authorised to offer to the American government a suitable pecuniary provision, for the sufferers in consequence of the attack on the Chesapeake, including the families of those seamen who unfortunately fell in the action, and of the wounded survivors.

These honorable propositions, I can assure you, sir, are made with the sincere desire, that they may prove satisfactory to the government of the United States, and I trust they will meet with that amicable reception which their conciliatory nature entitles them to. I need scarcely add how cordially I join with you in the wish that they might prove introductory to a removal of all the differences depending between our two countries.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest consideration and respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the Hon. James Monroe, Sec. of State.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

November 12, 1811.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st November and to lay it before the President.

It is much to be regretted that the reparation due for such an aggression as that committed on the United States frigate Chesapeake, should have been so long delayed; nor could the translation of the offending officer from one command to another, be regarded as constituting a part of a reparation otherwise satisfactory; considering however the existing circumstances of the case, and the early and amicable attention paid to it by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the President accedes to the proposition contained in your letter, and in so doing your government will, I am persuaded, see a proof of the conciliatory disposition by which the President has been actuated.

The officer commanding the Chesapeake now lying in the harbor of Boston, will be instructed to receive the men who are to be restored to that ship.

I have the honor, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

Augustus J. Foster, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Friday, Nov. 15.

AMERICAN SEAMEN.

MR. MILNOR rose and observed, there was no topic more important than the protection of American seamen; and yet he believed it would be acknowledged by all who have given consideration to the subject, that our laws on this subject are materially defective. The object of these laws ought to be twofold in the first place, for the protection of bona fide American citizens, and secondly, for the prevention of the abuse of those protections by citizens of other countries not entitled to them. It will be recollected, that the act for the relief of American seamen makes it the duty of the collectors to furnish certificates of citizenship in the manner therein directed; but owing to an error of Congress, no manner is prescribed; and of course, the Collectors have been left to accept of such proof as they deemed sufficient, or to act under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, which in most instances, is an unsafe way of proceeding. The penal laws of the United States provide no punishment for the crime of perjury in these cases. A recent instance, Mr. M. said, had occurred in the district which he represented. An Italian, not twenty days in the country, appeared before a Notary Public, claiming the rights of an American seaman. He made the necessary oath, and produced a sponsor who swore that he was born in Baltimore. The tongue of the man detected the falsehood. The Collector with that attention to his duty for which he is so remarkable, had both seaman and sponsor apprehended. The attorney for the district looked into the case, and found the crime of perjury to be, the falsely taking an oath according to the laws of the United States; but as the law was defective, as above stated, the offence was not perjury. The Attorney General confirmed this opinion. The offenders, therefore, escaped punishment. He believed other amendments might be usefully made to the law on this subject. He concluded by offering the following Resolution for adoption, which was agreed to:

"Resolved—That a committee be appointed to enquire and report whether any, and what amendments are necessary to the laws of the United States, relating to the protection of American Seamen, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise."

[From the Baltimore American.]

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS.—DATED

Washington, November 9.

"I send you the documents which are subjoined. They accompanied the message of the President to congress yesterday: and will be acceptable to your commercial patrons, in as much as they present, through the medium of the latest and most authentic papers, bearing the signatures of the highest authorities of the French government, the exact state of the regulations under which our merchants can trade to France and her dependencies. You will observe, that these regulations are strictly reciprocal, and do not affect our neutral rights, of the violation of which only England has a right to complain in considering the repeal of her orders. They are very exceptionable, however, in a commercial view, because they prescribe, as an indispensable condition of the sales of our produce in France, that the returns for such sales must be in French products or manufactures alone; because they require consular certificates of origin of the outward cargoes of our vessels, which can only consist of articles, the growth produce or manufacture of the U.

S. & because of the other restrictions and qualifications they impose on our trade with the continent."

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1811.

SIR,

"The new dispositions of your government, expressed in the supplementary act of the 2d of March last, having been officially communicated to my court by the charge d'affaires of the U. States, his imperial majesty, as soon as he was made acquainted with them, directed that the American vessels sequestered in the ports of France since the 2d of Nov. should be released. Their cargoes have been admitted; and some of them have departed the country; that is to say, by exporting wines, silks, and the products of French manufactures. Orders were to be given at the same time, that all American vessels coming from the U. States, and loaded with merchandise the growth of the country should be admitted and received into all the ports of France.

"I hasten, sir, according to the orders I have received, to make these dispositions known to your government.

"In order to prevent all difficulty in relation to the cargoes of vessels, the table indicating the merchandise the growth of the United States, has been prepared; and it has been thought that a rule could not be adopted more favorable and more sure than the statement itself of the exportations made by the Americans during the year which preceded the embargo, viz. from Oct. 1, 1806, to Sept. 30, 1807, a period during which your commerce of exportation was in full activity. I annex this table to my letter. Coffee, sugar and cocoa are not included in this statement. These articles of merchandise have always been ranged in the class of colonial products; and whatever may be their origin, his majesty, while favoring in his states many branches of culture and many new establishments, with a view of supplying their place by indigenous productions, could not encourage indefinitely their exportation. Vessels arriving with permits, by means of which the importation of merchandise is authorised, will be admitted.

"The introduction of tobacco is not prohibited. It forms the first object of culture in some of the states of the union; and his majesty, having an equal interest in the prosperity of all, desires that the relations of commerce should be common to all parts of the federal territory; but tobacco is under an administration [entre-gie] in France; the administration is the only consumer, and can purchase only the quantity necessary for its consumption. It became necessary that measures should be taken upon this subject, and they have been conformable to the common interest. Tobacco will be received in the ports of France, and placed in actual deposit (in entrepot reel); and if more arrives than the administration can purchase, the transit of the surplus will be permitted across France for Germany and the other states of Europe, in which the American merchants may find a sale for it.

"All the vessels of the United S. which may arrive in France will have to discharge the custom-house duties, to which the merchandise they bring is subject; and their return must be effected by exporting an equal value in French wines, silks and other articles of French manufacture, in the proportions determined by the regulations.

"Merchandise of the growth of the United States, composing the cargoes of American vessels, must be accompanied by a certificate of origin, delivered by the French consul from whence the vessel departed.

"I flatter myself, sir, that the communication of these dispositions of the emperor in favor of American commerce, will be as agreeable to your government, as it is to me to be the means of making it.

"I have the honor, sir, to renew to you the assurance of my high consideration.

The Minister of France,

SERURIER.

Mr. MONROE, Secretary of State.

"Productions of the soil and of the manufactures of the United States exported from Oct. 1, 1806, to Sept. 30, 1807 [and the exportation of which is now allowed in France].

"Salt or smoked fish, dried or pickled do. whole and other fish oil, whalebone, spermaceti candles, staves and heading, shingles, hoops, planks, timber, lumber of all kinds, masts and spars, manufactures of wood, oak bark and other dyes, tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, skins and furs, ginseng, beef, tallow, hides, homed cattle, pork, hams and bacon, lard, hogs, butter, cheese, pot and pearl ashes, horses, mules, sheep, poultry, mustard, cotton, wheat, flour, rye meal, buckwheat, beans, peas, apples, potatoes, rice, indigo, tobacco, flaxseed, hops, wax, household furniture, coaches and other carriages, hats saddle, boots, silk and leather shoes, beer, porter and cider in casks and bottles, spirits from grain, starch, candles, soap, wax candles, hair powder, snuff, tobacco manufactured, bricks, essence of bark, linseed oil, spirits of turpentine, wool and cotton cards, maple and other brown sugar, bar iron, nails, castings, canvas and sail cloth, cables and cordage, spirits from molasses, refined sugar, chocolate, gun powder, copper manufactured, medicinal drugs.

TRUE COPY.

The Minister of foreign relations,

(Signed) DUKE OF BASSANO."

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

By the arrival of the Oroonoko, capt. Richards, in 40 days from Liverpool, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London papers to the 29th of Sept. inclusive, from which the following articles are copied:

Passengers, Mr. Wm. Grace, Mr. Bradish, and Mr. Fenwick. Mr. Grace, is the bearer of despatches from our Charge des

affaires in Paris and London to govern-

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Some more papers from Germany have been received, but none of later dates than those by the Anhalt mail of yesterday. An article dated Vienna, the 18th last, states, that the Russians were ready to cross the Danube again, should circumstances require it, and that there was a report at Bettegrade of the renewal of the conferences between them and the Turks.

There is said to be an embargo in the French ports; and its supposed to have been laid as a preliminary step to the sailing of the Scheldt fleet, which amounts to 21 sail of the line. The general belief is, that it will attempt to go North about, though some persons think it will try to pass down the British Channel.

Our post letters of yesterday, furnish a melancholy catalogue of ship wreck caused by the severe equinoctial gales, which have prevailed during the last 3 days.

SEPTEMBER 29.

The accounts we received last night from Windsor, we are happy to say, represents the reports of the doctors to the Queen's Council, to be of a more favorable nature than that of the preceding week.

A Privy Council is expected to be holden at the Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, on Tuesday next, for the further propagation of Parliament to the 13th of November, to assemble then for the despatch of public business. The urgent necessity for additional supplies is stated as the ground acknowledged by the ministers for the adoption of this measure. The Prince Regent is expected to preside at the Council.

Very extensive preparations have been made at Amsterdam for the reception of Bonaparte.

The West India coffee planters would be very materially benefited by the adoption of a measure which has been suggested by their agent for the consideration of ministers, namely:—To direct the general consumption of coffee in the navy, and to grant permission for its exportation from the colonies in neutral shipping, in return for supplies imported in such vessels.

Within the last few days the following arms and military stores, have been sent from the tower to be shipped for Malta and Spain; 15,000 stand arms, 3,000,000 ball cartridges, 3000 blbs. of powder, 50 tons of lead, 1 ship load of rockets, 2900 pistols, 95 pieces of brass ordnance, 2000 sabres, and 20,000 pikes.

A gentleman from Paris states that immense supplies of provisions and other necessities have been sent to the several stations on the great military road to Spain, through Les Landes, and 15 regiments, consisting of 1200 men each, have been ordered to commence their march in that direction.

Two mails arrived from Anhalt on Monday. The private letters still speak of a war between Russia and France, but express apprehensions for the result, under the present impoverished state of the Russian and Prussian finances. Bonaparte is expected in the North of Germany. After visiting Holland, he will proceed to Hamburg, and from thence to Dantzic. The communication between Hamburg and Gottenburg, is still proposed. The French privateers continue to capture Swedish vessels and carry them into Danish ports; nor can the merchants obtain any explanation on this head, further than that they act conformably to their instructions.

We have once or twice before adverted to the unsettled state of Sicily, in such a way as we thought least likely to give offence to those with whom we are in ostensible alliance. Matters, it should now seem, have assumed a serious aspect indeed; as Lord William Bentinck, our ambassador, but recently sent out to the court of Palermo, has hastily returned to England. His continuance upon the Sicilian territories must have been very short, as he did not reach the government till the 24th of July, and landed at Portsmouth from the Cephalus, on Thursday the 26th inst. We are at present neither sufficiently acquainted with the precise occasion of this speedy return, nor with the internal politics of the Sicilian court, to state our opinion of the course his majesty's ministers may probably pursue on this occasion. Lord William Bentinck's quitting Sicily was, we suppose optional; that is, his lordship did not act under physical constraint; he was not driven away from the island, as we have an army there that might, at least have enforced his stay till he could have received fresh instructions from home.—Indeed, the dismissal of an ambassador from the court where his functions are to be exercised, has generally been considered as a downright declaration of war, if it proceeds from the constituted authorities. We think—though, as we have before stated, our means of judging are very scanty—that it would not be an impolitic scheme to land the king and queen of the two Sicilies on the continental part of their majesties' dominions, in order that they, and particularly the latter of them, might head the partisans which they possess there, and rescue Naples from the grasp of Murat. A regency could govern the islands in their absence.—Times.

The great pugilistic battle between the American and English champions, terminated, we are sorry to say, in favour of Crib, who, during the 11th round, broke an upper jaw and three of poor Molineaux's ribs. The concourse of people was immense. The city of London was almost deserted. Many bets were made in this country by native Americans on Molineaux.

[From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

Nov. 11.]

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived at this port the fine fast sailing schr. Maria-Louisa, captain Stowell, in 37 days from La Teste, [from which she sailed on the 15th of October] with a very valuable cargo. Cap. S. informs us that the Emperor Napoleon had gone to Holland, wither he had been followed by the new American Minister Mr. Barlow; that reinforcements of troops were constantly marching into Spain; and that a war between France and Russia was still the subject of conversation. The American frigate Constitution was at Cherburgh. No new seizures of American vessels had taken place in the French ports; but several had recently been released. Captain Stowell has brought dispatches for the Secretary of State.

IRELAND.

By accounts from Ireland, (dated Sept. 25) per the Algernon Sidney arrived at New-York, the editors of the Whig have learnt the following amongst other particulars:

"Great inundations prevailed during the spring, which ruined the crops in the vicinity of rivers, lakes, &c. while the heavy rains threatened ruin and famine; but, from the 1st of June the season was remarkably fine, which changed the aspect of things.

"Party-quarrels never ran higher in the North than at present between the Orangemen and the Catholics, (denominated Ribbon-men.) In the July fair of Clogher the fight was most desperate; the Bishop's son attempted to quell it; they knocked him down—he called the yeomen to arms, and after an hour's stabling and clashing, the Ribbonmen gave way.—The majority of the people are discontented, and an insurrection is expected.—Indeed the domineering conduct of the government faction, [Orangemen,] who are enemies to civil and religious liberty, is calculated to drive the Catholics and others to madness and revolt.

"The celebrated Dr. Dickson, (a Presbyterian clergyman, of great eloquence and learning, who always continued a uniform United-Irishman in conduct,) after being long confined in Fort St. George, and liberated, was called as pastor to the congregation of Keady, in county Armagh.—Having lately attended the County Meeting of Catholics (in Armagh) he was attacked on his return home by the Orangemen, thrown into a ditch, and left for dead.—He is yet living, but being a man of seventy years of age, it is not expected he can recover!—The Catholic Committee of Dublin have opened a subscription for him, and offered a reward for apprehending the perpetrators of this diabolical act.

Doctor Dickson always spurned the regium donum, or pension which the Presbyterian clergymen generally stooped to receive as a royal bounty—but in reality, "the wages of iniquity." I am afraid to anticipate what must happen; I am glad to avert my mind from contemplating the picture of my country."

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Belfast, dated August 27.

"Our trade and manufactures are reduced to the lowest ebb.—no business doing,—taxes increasing,—the country drained of its wealth. Unless some market opens for our manufactures. I can't say what may be the result.—This day gold is selling at 15 per cent. for bank notes—it is bought up to send to Portugal and other foreign parts. Most of the passengers to America procured gold at the same rate—the dollar (of 4s. 6d. sterling, or 4s. 10 1/2d. Irish currency) passes at 5s. 5d."

Several very threatening letters have been sent to the brother of Louis XVI. now resident in England. The British Government have offered a reward of 200l. for the discovery of the author. One of the letters says, "Bene has offered a Dutchy for your head—he shall have it."

DOMESTIC.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS OF THE BAL-

TIMORE AMERICAN.—DATED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

"As it is of the first importance to merchants to be able to foresee the course of measures which government will adopt, in relation to our political and commercial intercourse with Europe, some pains have been taken to ascertain that course. The conjectures heretofore hazarded have necessarily and unavoidably been accompanied by that degree of uncertainty, which want of time and want of information were calculated to occasion. Calculating on no change, during the winter, in the aspect of intelligence from Great Britain and France, it may be almost certainly relied upon, that such measures will be taken as shall convince the British government that unless they relinquish their obnoxious orders and illegitimate blockades, America will be prepared to assert her rights by force; that the non-importation with the British dominions will continue, and be most rigidly and effectually enforced by additional means; that our merchants will be authorized to arm and defend their trade with all other nations; and that probably such duties and restrictions will be imposed upon importations from the French dominions as shall correspond with the new duties and restrictions decreed in France. All our ships, frigates and minor vessels of war will, nearly to a certainty, be fitted out, repaired, and ordered into service, as well as instructed to cruise

voy fleets of merchantmen bound to or from ports, the trade with which they are dangerous. One or two additional frigates may be built. Direct and immediate hostilities with England are not to be apprehended, unless they are commenced on the other side of the Atlantic.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9.

The forged Certificates.—It may be remembered that we, not long since, mentioned that two certificates of six per cent stock, one for \$30,000 and the other for \$15,000, on being presented at the Treasury were discovered to have been forged; that the Register of the Treasury recollected that some years since he had missed some blank certificates, and that a certain clerk who had been discharged from the office, and who had gone abroad was suspected. This suspected man arrived at this port last evening from Liverpool, and as the officers of government had long been upon the lookout, and had discovered he was to land here, they were prepared for him; accordingly, Marshal Cortenius took the house with him last evening, boarded the ship and arrested his prisoner. But alas, this man had figured away in such style in Liverpool, as to entice a beautiful and accomplished girl to marry him, and accompany him in his voyage. To describe her distress and amazement, or his shame and guilty appearance, is beyond the powers of the pen. He is lodged in jail.

GEORGIA.

A gentleman who left Tuckabatcha the 25th ult. informs us, that the chiefs of the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Creek Indians, and the agents of the U. States which met at the place on the 17th, had been then three days debating on the subject of cutting a road through the Indian country, and the Indians fully refused to give their consent; Col. Hawkins, at length, told them, he did not come there to ask their permission to open a road, but merely to inform them that it was now cutting. Colonel Hawkins did not apprehend any attempt would be made to stop the progress of the workmen employed on the road, as the best informed chiefs of the nations were in favour of it personally, but thought it impolitic to give their public assent. Our informant further states, that he saw some Indians at that place said to be part of a deputation from three northern tribes beyond the lakes (six from each tribe) all completely armed with new British muskets, &c. they had not made their business known at that place, but it was supposed that they came to get the southern Indians to join them in a war against the U. States. A Cherokee chief observed to them, that if such was the object of their mission, they had better return without making it known, for his nation was well settled and intended to remain so.

It is evident, from the information we received from various parts of the union, that the British spare no pains or expense to accomplish their diabolical design of setting the Indians at war with the whole of our frontier settlements. The idea of the horror and distress of such an unprovoked warfare is shocking to humanity. It shows us the depravity and consummate wickedness of the British government and what we may expect from their good faith, and national honesty.

Washington Monitor.

WEST FLORIDA.

I have been informed from a source which is respectable, that two hundred Americans have crossed the Sabine near Natchitoches, and are marching against Nacagdoches, a garrison town of the province of Texas, now occupied by Spanish troops. It will be remembered by my readers, that about twelve months ago, there was some severe fighting between the creoles of Texas and the Spanish troops, when the latter succeeded in crushing what they were pleased to call the rebellion. As far as I can now learn, a creole officer named Manshac, in the patriotic cause, came to Natchitoches lately, to recruit for the republican service, and succeeded in getting two hundred of the finest riflemen of our country, who have marched in high spirits, flushed with the love of liberty, and panting for glory.

Time Piece.

Extract of a letter from J. B. Gardiner, at Natchez, to Mrs. Gardiner in Marietta, dated, Oct. 14, 1811.

"The last accounts from the Spanish frontiers, present a most horrible picture of the present state of South America. The scenes of the French revolution are acted there with additional enormities. All is confusion, anarchy and bloodshed. The royalists still keep the balance of power; but they do it by treachery, cruelty, and the influence of money. The republicans, like the Patriots of the mother country, brave every danger and every calamity, determined to release themselves from the shackles of a most galling despotism—and they will succeed, as certain as Heaven is just. The province of Texas, which had hitherto enjoyed tranquillity during the convulsions of the adjacent country, is at length immersed in civil war. A respectable gentleman arrived here on Saturday from Natchitoches, which he left on the first inst. He informed me that when he left that post, the town was filled with Spanish republicans, who had assembled there to prepare to attack Nacagdoches, but are entirely destitute of ammunition. Many were daily flocking to the eastern side of the Sabine for the same purposes, and were not only seconded, but were joined by se-

veral Americans, who were to invade Texas in a short time. A party of republicans who were making their escape to the American side a few weeks ago, were overtaken by the royalists, west of the Sabine, and robbed of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Some were killed but the survivors arrived safe at Natchitoches. Several such skirmishes have taken place on our side the river, and a few Americans have been killed.

"The yellow fever still rages at N. Orleans, though not so violently as during the summer—Flour very high—\$10 dols. here, and 11 at New-Orleans." Spectator.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. army, to his friend in this place, dated, NATCHITOCHEs, Oct. 24.

"Affairs in the Spanish Provinces change frequently—Fortune seems now to be on the side of the republicans; nearly the whole of the province of Texas has revolted again, with a better prospect of success than formerly—an expedition has gone against Nacagdoches headed by the Republican Spanish Col. Manshac, whom I mentioned formerly as having been taken by the royal troops, on this side of the Sabine—He made his escape—came in here and secretly enlisted a number of Americans, and moved off with every prospect of success.

"I have been told, that he has information that the spirit of disaffection is so great, that the whole of the Royal force at Nacagdoches & St. Antoine, will revolt to him, as soon as he is recognised—He promises his recruits, Plunder Lands, besides one dollar per day for their services—there are almost daily, strangers passing two and three together, from this and the adjoining Territory, who are supposed to be men engaged in this war—going to embody on the other side of the Sabine."

Argus.

We learn (says the Petersburg Intelligencer) that WADE HAMPTON has resigned his commission as a Brigadier general in the army of the U. States. The cause which is understood to have produced the resignation of Gen. Hampton, has grown out of circumstances occurring at Frederick town, in the case of General Wilkinson, and which as we have heard them, are as follows:—Gen. W. required of the Court-Martial the attendance of Col. Cushing as a witness in his behalf; and the court accordingly issued their summons for his appearance before them—Col. C. however, was under arrest by the orders of General Hampton, and the latter positively refused to release him.—Application was then made to the Secretary at War, and he (by the President's command) issued his mandate for the appearance of Col. Cushing before the Court-Martial at Frederick town. Gen. Hampton then perceived the inefficacy of further resistance, and viewing the interference of the War Department as a virtual release of Col. Cushing from his arrest, thought proper to tender his commission to the Executive.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12.

We understand, the frigate President, commodore Rodgers; United States, commodore Decatur, and sloop of war Wasp, will sail from this port this morning on a cruise.

The French Privateer Marengo, sailed from amboy on Saturday morning, on a cruise; and a few miles to the southward of the Hook, she discovered the British brig of war Calibre, and tacked and stood in shore, where she anchored.

CINCINNATI, November 20.

The following petition is now circulating in this town, and it is confidently believed will be signed by all who are anxious to promote the interest of this state and of the western country, generally.

It is well known that the article HEMP, when it is sold in the Atlantic states for a fair and reasonable price, afforded to the western farmer a handsome profit, and fully turned the balance of trade in favor of the people of Kentucky, who were enabled to make remittances with it, and keep the cash in their own country. Wishing never to fall behind their neighbors in agricultural pursuits, many citizens of our own states have directed their views to the culture of hemp; and nothing is wanting to realise its advantage, but the restitution of the former prices. This, it is believed, cannot be effected without the interference of Congress. It is therefore hoped, that the good citizens of other towns in this state, and also in Kentucky, will not be backward in forwarding similar petitions.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled.

WHEREAS agriculture is and ever must be considered as the basis of both individual and national wealth, it is considered the duty of every government, more particularly ours at the present crisis, to give every encouragement possible to that interest; and to lay such impost duties on every article which may be abundantly supplied by their own soil and industry, as to prevent the market being overstocked; and the price reduced below a fair estimate, by importations.

And whereas the Western States and Territories, induced by the former prices of the article Hemp, and the adaption of their soil to its growth, have turned their attention and capital to the culture thereof, which is now, by means of the importations from Russia, lying on hand for the want of buyers at fair price, we your

petitioners, therefore pray, that the subject may be fairly considered, and if in your wisdom it shall be thought proper, that such duty may be laid on all imported hemp, as shall enable our own citizens, instead of foreigners, to supply our markets with that article.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world—
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, DECEMBER 3, 1811.

THE WABASH EXPEDITION

Is at this time as much talked of in Kentucky, as were many years ago Scott's and Clarke's Campaigns, Sinclair's Defeat, or Wayne's Victory. Every one has his own story to relate, and his own remarks to make on this memorable expedition. Some are disposed to censure the President, others to blame Governor Harrison, but with very little reason for either. All applaud the bravery of the soldiers, and deplore the loss of the heroes who sunk on the field of battle beneath the weight of their laurels. Two of the volunteers from Lexington have returned to their friends.—A few days ago one of Governor Harrison's aids passed through this place with dispatches for the Executive. We will patiently await the development of their contents, without hazarding conjecture. Our friends that were in the battle, it is true, have given us some information, sufficient to form our own views of the subject—but the official dispatches, say this day two weeks, will reach us from Washington City.

In the mean time we have but little to add to former statements.—On the part of our army about every fourth man was either killed or wounded; and on the part of the Indians, unless their number greatly exceeded ours, about every third man killed and wounded. Upwards of one hundred Indians, it is ascertained to a certainty, died on the field of battle, their wounded agreeable to the usual proportion, must therefore have amounted to 2 or 300 more.

The Prophet's town was raised to the ground on the succeeding day after the battle, except one hut, in which was found an old squaw. Since the return of the army to Vincennes, two or three friendly Delaware Chiefs came in—their representation of the disappointment of the Indians after the defeat was striking. The Prophet had told them that the white people should all be asleep or drunk—and that he would, by his conjuration, turn their powder into sand—and furnished every warrior with a charm to render him invulnerable.

The Potawattamies and Kickapoos are said to form the greatest number of hostile Indians. A report prevailed at Vincennes, that Tecumseh with 300 warriors from the southern tribes, was on his march up the Wabash—this was believed, but little fear existed of depredations from them; it was supposed they would disperse when made acquainted with the fate of their allies. Little Turtle is said to have abandoned his nation—reprobating their folly in commencing hostilities.

We could add many other rumours, and some speculations—but we forbear until additional facts occur. The committee appointed in Congress to examine Indian affairs, and Gov. Harrison's dispatches, may throw some light upon this subject. The part our good friends, the BRITISH, have acted in this business, we hope will be explained in due time.

WHAT WILL OUR LEGISLATURE DO?

Is a question usually asked at the commencement of every session—but not very easily answered. We are neither prophets nor prophet's sons, and cannot therefore predict what they will or will not do. We can barely give our opinion as to what they ought to do. But let us premise (because we do not wish to be considered as presuming) that we do not presume to dictate. We present our view of public affairs, and our Great Legislature—Men may adopt or reject it at pleasure. We make these apologetic last some who feel themselves above "popular clamour" may (like Mr. Pope once threatened) endeavor to subject us to "fine and imprisonment" for uttering our opinions "before they give their vote" and because our purse is too empty to pay fines, and our firmness shrinks much at the very idea of imprisonment. Soon after Mr. Jefferson became President, we should have ventured to shoot our bolt hap-hazard, without fearing consequences; but as times have wonderfully changed since that period, and other opinions now appear to be fashionable, we conceive it to be dangerous to approach public bodies—unless "at hand." With these observations, we venture to approach our subject.

As foreign nations are endeavoring to make American industry tributary to their own, we conceive it to be the duty of an American Legislature, to counteract the effect of every regulation which has this tendency. To attain which end, any resolution or act that would at all assist or encourage the labor and enterprise of the Domestic Artizan, Mechanic, Manufacturer or Agriculturalist should at this moment be adopted. The Legislature of this state very wisely at its last session recommended the general government to support Domestic manufactures; but Congress did not act on the subject. Let them therefore re-iterate the instruction. Perseverance will at last be crowned with success. A measure so wise and politic; so well calculated to make our country independent of all others, and so ardently desired by the people—cannot long be resisted—if the Legislature of this and our sister states continue to press it upon the attention of Congress.

But it is not enough for our Legislature to recommend to Congress a policy of this nature, without assisting that policy by adopting other measures which must emanate from the state authority alone. Let us do all we can with our own proper means whilst we are calling upon Congress to assist us with such as are properly denominated national.

We can encourage the breed of Sheep—and upon a scale so extensive, as not only to make us independent of foreign nations for the supply of woollen cloths, but make cloths and woollen goods an important article of export

it in our power to improve our navigable water-courses, and make our public roads more useful and beneficial to every citizen: and by the due execution of this power, place the inhabitants of Kentucky more upon a level with those of our sister states. The great difference which exists between the price of Kentucky produce and that of the Atlantic states, arises from the heavy expense which attends the transportation of ours to the tide-waters. If our roads are bad, the farmer can not wagon his produce so easily to the warehouse, or at as little expense, as if they were good. And so long as the obstructions in our water courses are suffered to remain, we navigate our rivers with more expense, and encounter more obstacles than we ought to do. Heretofore it may be truly said, we have in all these respects enjoyed the bounties of Providence without putting "our shoulder to the wheel?" and doing any thing for ourselves. Indeed in many instances we oppose the beneficial designs of that bountiful power, by suffering ourselves to be imposed on by the intrigues and manoeuvres of interested men. Else why are fish-traps suffered to remain in our Rivers—and oft-times Justices of the Peace and their friends permitted to change the course of roads without due notice being given to the public?

These with many other subjects come within the purview of the Legislature, and are of importance to the good people of Kentucky. We are but young in the political world, and know but little (some may say) of the science of Legislation. Therefore, wishing to be useful, we solicit some of our grave friends, who have the leisure, and are inclined to serve their fellow-citizens, to furnish us with their views and remarks on the subjects likely to come before the wise men of the nation, now convened at Frankfort.

We received yesterday the National Intelligencer of the 23d ult. It contains principally a summary of the proceedings of Congress on the 21st and 22d. A bill fixing the apportionment of Representation at 37,000, passed to a third reading. The subject of domestic manufactures had been partially before the house.—Mr. Rhea called up his resolution respecting an additional duty on coarse imported manufactures of hemp, flax and cotton—this produced a desultory debate which occupied the house the whole of the day, without coming to any decision upon it.

The Eastern papers contain no news.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Was to meet at Frankfort on yesterday.—If a quorum has been formed, the subscribers to this paper shall be furnished with Governor Scott's Message, in the course of the day.

CASUALTY.

On Saturday morning last, Mr. James Rose, Shoe-maker, of this place, was found dead on his own premises. A coroner's inquest was held, and we understand the verdict to have been "premature death by apoplexy, or accidental fall from his own steps." The deceased has left a large family of children, and a young wife to whom he had been but a few weeks married. He was an honest and industrious man, and carried on his business upon an extensive scale—His loss will therefore be felt by society, as well as regretted by his numerous friends.

The Citizens of Lexington were roused from their beds about 2 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday last, by the cry of fire. It had originated in a building on Limestone street, attached to a Rope-walk, the property of Mr. James Wier. The house and its contents were consumed—the principal part of the machinery and spinning apparatus had been removed a day or two before.—The loss is considerable, tho' perhaps the work of an incendiary.

RICHARD RUSH, Esq. of the city of Philadelphia, has been appointed by the President (with the advice and consent of the Senate) COMPTROLLER of the Treasury of the U. States, vice Gabriel Duval, Esq. who has accepted the judicial appointment lately conferred on him.—Nat. Int.

One hundred and ninety-two Scotch emigrants from the Isle of Skye have lately arrived in one ship at Wilmington, N. C. They comprise many families, and are said to intend to settle on Cape Fear River in that state.

IMPORTANT—IF TRUE.

A letter from St. Bartholomews, of Oct. 20, states, that 12 American vessels, laden with produce, had been sent to Tortola, one of them having a few bbls. Sugar on board, was expected to be condemned, for a breach of the navigation act, which does not permit the export of sugar, cotton, or cocons, in any other than British bottoms. This step is said to be in consequence of the receipt of a new Order in Council, brought by two of his Majesty's cruizers who are now stationed off that place, for the purpose of detaining every vessel.

[Boston Cen.]

Gabriel Duval, esq. the present Comptroller of the Treasury of the U. States, and Joseph Story, esq. of Massachusetts, have been appointed by the President and Senate of the United States, to be the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; the former to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Chase, and the latter in the place of J. Q. Adams, esq. who is understood to have declined the station.—Nat. Intel.

We are informed that Post-offices have been established at Baton Rouge, and Manshat Bayou in West-Florida; and that St. Francisville has been passed over and neglected. Natchez pap.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Reached Boston on last Friday morning, at 4 o'clock (64 hours from Washington city)—an instance of dispatch unequalled in the records of express riding; the distance being 500 miles, and the progress by land.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber being fully impressed with the idea, that labour saving mechanics of whatever description they may be, are of the utmost importance in a national as well as in an individual point of view, takes the liberty to offer to the public, a few MACHINES, original in their construction, not so complex in their nature, cheaper to erect, not so liable to go out of repair, and which require fewer hands and less skill for their attendance, than any other machines now in operation, that will do the same work in so short a time. They are as follows:

- 1 Machines to cut and head nails.
- 2 A machine to make Cards by the turning of a crank.
- 3 A machine to make shot by pressure.
- 4 A machine to card, and spin in one operation (by hand or water).
- 5 A machine to weave from 10 to 50 webs at once, with the attendance of one man and boy.

With about thirty more, some of them equal in point of value with those above; but from the impracticability of getting admittance in a newspaper, for so voluminous a schedule as would be necessary to give a complete description of their several parts, he necessarily is forced to postpone it for the present; therefore any gentleman or company of gentlemen wishing to obtain information on this subject, will please to direct a few lines (post paid or he will not attend to them) to the subscriber now dwelling in Chillicothe, who will render every satisfaction in his power. JAMES C. STUBBS.

Chillicothe, Ohio, Oct. 24, 1811.
N. B. The Printers throughout the U. States are requested to give the above two or three insertions, and they will oblige one who would return the compliment with gratitude had he it in his power.

A Bay Wagon Horse

WITH a bob tail, about 15 hands high, with a sore back, broke from my inclosure in Lexington, on the 13th June last. He has likely shaped his course towards Louisville, as he had been purchased in that neighbourhood a few days previous to that time.

On the night of Monday the 18th inst. my horse broke away in Lexington, and the saddle and bridle were taken off before he reached home. The saddle is half worn, with silver head and cantle, plated stirrups and attached leathers. The bridle was a common curb—the rein had been broke and a knot tied. For the delivery of the above, a reasonable reward shall be paid.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

November 25th. 1811.

A CARD.

Mr. CIPRIANI

WILL re-commence his DANCING SCHOOL on his return from Frankfort.—He begs leave to return his grateful thanks to his friends for their liberal patronage.

December 2d, 1811.

Six Dollars, Cash in Hand,

WILL BE GIVEN BY

MORRISON, BOSWELLS & SUTTON,

FOR WATER

ROTTED HEMP

Of the best quality, at their factory in Lexington November 29th, 1811.

Regimental Court of Appeals.

DELINQUENTS who have been fined by the court for the assessment of fines for the 42d Regiment of Kentucky Militia the present month, are notified that the time for appeal will expire on the first day of February next. Any person desirous of appealing, will leave their grounds for appeal, duly qualified to, at my office, previous to that time.

DAVID TODD,

Judge Advocate.

A CARD.

THE Managers of the Lexington Theatre respectfully return their thanks to the citizens of the town for the very liberal support which has been afforded it during the preceding season. They have the honor to state that the company will depart for Frankfort in a day or two, but will return after an absence of two months, when they will renew their exertions to gratify and amuse the same liberal audience. Lexington, Dec. 2, 1811.

Clarke County, to wit:

TAKEN UP by John Riley, on the head waters of Stode's creek, a Dark Chestnut Sorrel Horse 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands 3 inches high, some saddle spots, shod all round, 16 brands perceivable, appraised to \$60 before me this 25th day of November, 1811.

THOMAS SCOTT, J. P. C. C.

22d November, 1811.

TAKEN UP by Wm. Moore, near the Clover Bottom Meeting-house in Woodford county, an IRON GREY HORSE 3 or 4 years old, near 14 hands high, blind in the near eye, neither docked nor branded, appraised to 25 dollars.—Also—a SORREL HORSE about the same age, near 13 hands high, has a blaze face, has a scar on the top of the shoulders and arms like unto a scald—no brands perceivable, appraised to \$15. Certified under my hand this 25th day of November, 1811.

R. M. THOMAS, J. P.

Fayette set.

TAKEN UP by Samuel Tall, living on the Newtown road, 1 1/2 miles from Lexington, a RED HEIFER about 3 years old, marked with a crop hole and under bit in the right ear, some little white under the belly, has a calf since she came to the place, appraised to six dollars. Given under my hand this 26th Nov. 1811.

RICHARD HIGGINS.

TAKEN UP by William Dismukes, living in Garrard county, and forks of Dicks river, one DARK BAY MARE, six years old last spring, a small blaze in her forehead, about thirteen and a half hands high, no brands perceivable, appraised to \$12 before me this 12th day of November, 1811.

WILLIAM SMITH, J. P. C. C.

Fresh Goods.

THE subscriber, having lately returned to this country, has brought on with him a fresh assortment of **BRITISH MANUFACTURES**, put up expressly for this market in England, and which are now opening at the house adjoining the store of Mr. George Trotter, Jr. at the corner of Main and Mill streets—and offered for sale by the package or piece, on credit of 60 and 90 days, at such prices as will render them well worthy the attention of the store-keepers throughout the state. They consist of the following articles, viz.—

- 10 trunks 7-8 and 9-8 chintzes, calicoes and furnitures
- 10 cases chintz shawls, cotton shirtings, ginghams, mull, spring, seedling and leno muslins, 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins, 7-8 4-4 and 6-4 black, and all coloured do.
- 2 do. flannel and pulicat handkerchiefs
- 3 do. dimities
- 2 do. cotton casimeres
- 1 trunk sattsins, moles, twilled sarsonnets, men's flannel, and 40 doz. black and all coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs
- 3 cases men's and women's cotton and worsted hosiery
- 1 trunk do. do. silk do. and picnics, sleeves, gloves and mitts
- 1 trunk assorted sewing silks
- 3 cases Scotch threads
- 6 cases pins, assorted, with millinery and corking, 100,000 W C needles
- A choice selection of thread and cotton lace, thread, edgings and china, satin and sarsonnet, plain, figured and brocaded ribbons, galloons and ferrets
- 2 bales low priced plains
- 1 do. silk and cotton and woolen toilettes
- 4 do. double milled casimeres, woolen cords and stockinet
- 6 do. 6-4 and 7-4 cloths, &c. &c.

ALSO

- 4 boxes 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, 7-4 sheetings
- 12 bales Indian muslins, checks and handkerchiefs
- 30 chests imperial and young hyson teas
- 40 barrels coffee and sugar

J. P. SCHATZELL.

Lexington, 22d August, 1811.

N. B. When the shipping season commences, contracts for the shipment of produce will be entered to.

To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE

Manufacturing of Tobacco.

In the town of Lexington, Ky. on an extensive plan. We wish to inform Merchants & Dealers that they may be supplied with this article on the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail. In preparing our tobacco for market, we pursue the most approved method yet discovered, & we flatter ourselves from the assiduous attention which we intend to devote personally to every branch of the business, and from thorough knowledge of the art—that it will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour us with their orders. Orders from merchants in any part of the Western country promptly attended to—and if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of our customers we will receive it back again at our own expense.

DAVID COBBS, & Co.

N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately 2 or 3 hundred hogheads of tobacco. Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro boys to work at the above business.

D. COBBS & Co.

Lexington, June 11th, 1811.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, nine hundred acres of

LAND,

Of a superior quality; its situation about two miles south east of the town of Versailles, the seat of justice for Woodford county, and about ten miles from Lexington. There are about 350 acres of the above tract enclosed, with a new strong fence—250 of which is well cleared and in cultivation; a principal part is fresh, having produced only one crop of hemp—and about 60 of the woodland (that is inclosed) well set with grass, affording luxuriant pasture. The timber and soil are equal to any in the state. There are on the premises comfortable squared log house, stone chimney with kitchen and appurtenant out houses; a large stone house, formerly occupied as a distillery, conveniently situated to a large never failing spring of good water, sufficiently large for a distillery throughout the year. This land was originally part of Maj. Peyton Short's Greenfield estate, which has justly been considered, taking its advantage of neighborhood, contiguity to the Kentucky river, rail timber and water into view, as amongst the most eligible situations in the state. The above property will be sold entire or it will be divided to suit purchasers. A credit will be given for part of the purchase money, on the interest being paid annually. This tract was some time ago advertised for sale by Morrison, Fisher and Sutton—and it is now owned by the subscriber to whom application must be made in Lexington.

MADDOX FISHER.

October, 1811.

Five Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber's employment on the night of the 1st inst. a negro fellow named FRANK, about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout and well made, about 40 years of age, and a very cunning, artful fellow, well acquainted with house and farming work (he belongs to the estate of Edward Thomas, dec.) had on a deep blue broad cloth coat much worn, also a light mixed cotton coat and pantaloons, with good shoes, a hat much worn, also sundry other clothes and blankets. He is well acquainted in Frankfort, in this place and in the country. The above reward with all reasonable charges will be paid to any person that will bring him to me, or lodge him in any jail, so that I can get him.

Thomas Wallace.

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1811.

BLUE GRASS SEED,

THE subscriber, three miles East of Bryant Station has for sale 30 bushels of blue grass seed, of the present year's growth, at \$2 per bushel.

ALSO—3000 wt. of Salt-petred BACON ALSO—500 wt. of new HOGS' LARD

William Robertson

Oct. 11, 1811—11

BLANKS FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF THE GAZETTE.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN A CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, is recommended

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED,

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; Juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; and living in &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumption, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaister,

Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal efficacy) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun by his widow in New-York.

They are for sale in Kentucky

(BY HER PARTICULAR APPOINTMENT)

At the stores of

Waldemard Mentelle,

Lexington, and

Dudley, Trigg & Dudley,

In Frankfort.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS removed to Frankfort, and intends to resume his practice in the Superior courts.

James Hughes.

Frankfort, Oct. 7th, 1811

FANATICISM EXPOSED:

ON THE

Scheme of Shakerism

Compared with Scripture, Reason and Religion, and found to be contrary to them all.

BY THE

Rev. JOHN BAILEY,

Of Kentucky.

Lately published, and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, price 12 cents

The Commonwealth of Kentucky

Lincoln circuit, sess. August term, 1811

Zachariah Tucker, Complainant,

AGAINST

Joseph Dillard, administrator of George Dillard, dec. defendant.

IN CHANCERY

THIS day came the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he not having answered the complainant's bill, therefore on the motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next February term of this court and answer the complainant's bill—or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorized newspaper printed within this commonwealth, for eight weeks successively, pursuant to the act of assembly, in such cases made and provided. And it is further ordered, that this cause be continued until the next term of this court.

A Copy. Attest,

Thomas Helm, C. L. C. C.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

ONE likely GIRL about 20 years old, ONE GIRL about five years old, one BOY about ten years old, large and strong, to serve till he is 25 years old. Inquire of the printer

October 17th, 1811.

For Sale.

A VERY GENTLE YOUNG

Mulatto Man.

Enquire of the Printer.

October 20th, 1811.

NEW GOODS.

JEREMIAH NEAVE

Has received, and is now opening a general and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Fashionable Straw Hats, Bonnets & Shoes from Montgomery

Groceries

Glass China & Crockery Ware

Cotton and W. of Cards

ointments

Monitory, &c. &c. &c.

CUT TON, as usual.

All which will be sold on moderate terms.

Lexington, Oct. 11.

DOWNING & GRANT, Painters, Glaziers & Paper-Hangers,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they continue the above business on an extensive scale, and are prepared to execute all commands in the most expeditious and elegant manner in both town and country.

Paints and Putty

Constantly for sale at their shop on Mill-street

One more APPRENTICE will be taken, if application be speedily made.

Lexington, Nov. 9, 1811.

For Sale,

THREE HUNDRED ACRES OF

LAND,

NEAR the mouth of Flat creek, in Bath county, convenient to good mills on Licking; about forty acres cleared; a good hewed log dwelling house 40 by 18, two stone chimneys, and other convenient buildings, a good apple and peach orchard; for terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

HENRY ROACH.

November 5th, 1811.

Partnership Dissolved and Partnership Formed.

THE co-partnership heretofore subsisting under the firm of MORRISON, FISHER & SUTTON has been dissolved by mutual consent—and a new concern has been formed under the firm of

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton.

All demands against the firm of Morrison, Fisher and Sutton will be settled by the present concern—and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to Morrison, Boswells and Sutton.

And they now offer for sale, a complete & elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of

Dry Goods Groceries, Hard-

Ware and Queen's Ware,

All of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, at their store on Market street.

I WILL SELL

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

LAND, VIZ

10,000 ACRES lying in Knox

county, on Rockcastle.

5,000 ACRES in Mercer county,

on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great proportion bottom.

1,000 ACRES in Washington

county, on Pleasant run.

The above mentioned LANDS were patented in the name of James Southall. I will give a reasonable credit, and receive in payment Horses, Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

TUNSTAL QUARLES.

Woodford county, 20th July, 1811.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

The Farmer's

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR 1812.

Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

JUST RECEIVED

At the office of the Kentucky Gazette,

from Philadelphia,

PART 2, VOL. 13, AND PART 1, VOL. 14 OF

Dr. REES'S New Cyclopaedia.

Subscribers to this work will please apply and receive their copies without delay.

ALSO

A few sets of the works of the late

Rev. DOCT^r MCALLA,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Consisting of Sermons and Essays, moral, literary and political—together with an account of the life and character of the author—in 2 vols

Thomas's History of Printing in

America.

Containing an interesting biography of printers—an account of newspapers, and a concise view of the discovery and progress of the art in other parts of the world.

THE 6TH VOL. OF

The American Register,

Or general Repository of History, Politics and Science.

Debates of the Virginia Convention.

Barlow's Columbiad—4th edition, with super-
fine engravings.

Johnson & Stephens' edition of Shakespeare.

17 vols. calf gilt.

The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, in 3 vols. by

Van-Ess.

History of England, 12 vols.

Gibbon's Rome, 8 vols.

Washington's Letters to the American Congress, written during the War.

Goldman on Banks.

Tucker's Blackstone

Together with a few

New Novels, and other late publications.

October 21st, 1811.

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LITERARY.

NOW READY FOR THE PRESS, AND AS SOON AS AN ARRANGEMENT CAN BE MADE WITH A PRINTER

Will commence the publication of a series of Historical volumes which when finished will assume the title of

UNIVERSAL HISTORY AMERICANISED,

OR
An historical view of the world from the earliest records till the 19th century, with a particular reference to the state of society, literature, religion, and form of government, in the United States of America.

BY DAVID RAMSAY, M. D.

"Lifts so short and time so valuable that it were happy for us if all great works were reduced to their quintessence." Sir William Jones.

"Præcipue ab origine mundi."

"Ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen."

Ovid.

The Asiatic part of this work contains a general view of the antediluvians—of the general deluge—of the re-settlement of the globe after that great event—of the primitive postdiluvian nations, which were formed in Asia the cradle of the world. Their various ramifications, revolutions, and of the general course of empire.